[illegible] VOL. IV. RALEIGH, N. C., NOVEMBER 11, 1862. NO. 1

JOB PRINTING.

[illegible] and a statement of each [illegible] given as soon as possible. Those who have paid in advance of the suspension [illegible] will have the paper furnished [illegible] with a statement of their [illegible] at once.

Owing to the present unsettled condition of [illegible] our Weekly Progress for the present. Those who paid for Progress, and have not the [illegible] a daily paid, can have it mailed to them three times a week, to suit their [illegible]

Those to whom we are indebted for advance payments to the Weekly Progress, at the time of the suspension, will have the Daily furnished to them to the amount of the subscription in each case, upon application, and direction as to where to send it.

Our old subscribers, patrons and friends, visiting the city are especially invited to call and see us at our [illegible] of Fayetteville street, opposite the Post Office.

To Our Old Exchanges.

[illegible] the Progress to our old exchanges with the hope they will renew their favors. We shall also be obliged to papers in the State with whom we exchange if they will notice our revival, and insert our terms, which will be found elsewhere.

Job Printing.

Having the use of an excellent Job Office we are prepared to execute, and solicit all kinds of job printing, which shall be promptly executed in good style and at prices as reasonable as the times will permit. Hand Bills, Blank Forms, Circulars, &c. and in fact all kinds of general job work will be done in the best style of the art, and with promptness.

Our Business Office.

Our business office is on [illegible] front room of Mr. G. [illegible]'s store, on Fayetteville street, immediately opposite the Post Office.

Persons in the City will have the *Progress* left at their residences or places of business by the Carriers, by leaving their names, with the subscription price, at our desk.

Place of Publication.

The *Progress* is printed at the office of the *Church Intelligencer*, Dr. MOTT, the proprietor, having entered into a liberal arrangement with us by which we have the use of his establishment for the publication of our paper and the execution of all job printing that we may receive.

Legislative Proceedings.

The proceedings of the Legislature will be reported in the *Progress* by competent persons, and the afternoon issue each day will contain the proceedings of the [illegible] day.

Two Editions a Day.

We shall publish two editions of the *Progress* every day except Sundays. The morning edition will be served to city subscribers by the carriers and sent to mail subscribers North and East, while the evening edition will be sent to subscribers in the West and sold on the streets.

Boys Wanted.

Five or six intelligent white boys, of good character, are wanted at the *Progress* office, as Carriers. Intelligent, active boys will be well paid for this service.

Five Cents.

Our Carrier's are authorized to sell the *Progress* on the streets and at the Railroad station. Single copies, FIVE CENTS.

MARKETS.—A general market report will be given in the *Progress* as soon as our arrangements are completed, at furthest in a few days.

ADVERTISING.—The *Progress* is a newspaper, published for the masses, and as it will circulate generally throughout the State and be read by everybody, its importance as an advertising medium should not be overlooked by business men. See advertising rates elsewhere.

TO OUR OLD CORRESPONDENTS.—We hope our old correspondents in the army and elsewhere will renew their favors. We want a reliable correspondent in every regiment of N. C. Troops in the field as we desire to make the *Progress* a special medium of communication between the soldier and the loved ones at home.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING SOME EXPERIENCE in Military affairs, notifies the public that, for their convenience, they have established themselves in Raleigh for the purpose of advising and aiding all persons who may desire information upon the following subjects relating to the army, to wit:

UPON CONSCRIPTION LAW, EXEMPTIONS, SUBSTITUTES, SOLDIERS' PAY, WIDOWS' CLAIMS, SOLDIERS' DISCHARGE,

And as far as possible the positions of different regiments and the accidents and deaths that may happen in the service.

The office is upon Wilmington Street, a few doors below Pullen's Hotel, and immediately opposite Town Hall, being the upper room of the Brick Store occupied by P. Ferrall. All communications will be punctually attended to. Address, THOS. JONES & CO. Box 250 Postoffice.

Nov 11

[illegible]

[illegible]

LATER FROM [illegible]—THE RECENT ELECTIONS—[illegible] TOWN BURNED BY [illegible]—THREE [illegible] SAILED FOR NEWBERN—LAUNCH OF AN IRON CLAD STEAMER, ETC.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10.

Northern papers of the [illegible] majority in New York is reported at [illegible]. The Albany [illegible] Congressmen. The State Assembly [illegible] Democrats to [illegible] Republicans, and [illegible] elected to Congress, had one district in doubt.

In Missouri the radical Republican ticket is generally successful. Blair's friends claim his election.

A dispatch from Gainesville says that Haymarket, Va., near Warrenton, was burned by Sigel's forces on the 6th.

Gen. Corcoran's Legion was to start for Fortress Monroe on the 6th inst.

Three Massachusetts regiments sailed from Boston for Newbern, N. C., on the 5th.

The iron clad steamer, Weehawken, was launched at New York on the 5th.

Gold firm at 131.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10.

No definite accounts from above. Heavy firing was heard this morning beyond Gordonsville, and passengers report skirmishing at Flint Hill, Rappahannock county. Five prisoners captured from the enemy at Fredericksburg yesterday arrived here.

A DEMONSTRATION ON NASHVILLE—CARS AND BRIDGES BURNT—NEGLEY REINFORCED, ETC.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10.

On the 6th inst. a demonstration was made on Nashville by Forrest on the South and Morgan on the North side of the city. Morgan was very successful, destroying many cars, locomotives and bridges. We killed and wounded [illegible] Abolitionists. Our loss was very slight.

Three Abolition brigades have reinforced Negley in Nashville. The place is strongly fortified.

Morgan burnt the railroad bridges and water tanks.

LATER FROM NASHVILLE.

CHATANOOGA, Nov. 10.

It is now reported that Nashville has been reinforced by 18,000 Federal troops, under McCook and Thomas.

Every thing remains quiet within our lines. It is not known here whether Nashville will be attacked or not.

YANKEE RAID ON FREDERICKSBURG—DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES IN THE NORTH—ANOTHER RECOGNITION RUMOR—ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC, ETC.

FREDERICKSBURG, Nov. 9, 1862.

A party of seventy-five Yankees made a raid on this place to-day.

They said that the Democrats have swept the North in the recent elections.

They also assert that England and France have recognized the Southern Confederacy, and that Lord Lyons is so instructed.

No news of importance from the army of the Potomac.

[NOTE.—The recognition part of above telegram we give for what it is worth, and advise our readers to place no confidence in it.—*Ed. Progress.*

From Eastern North Carolina.

We have had considerable excitement for the last few days concerning operations in the east. There are many rumors in circulation but we cannot reconcile them. It seems from the latest reliable accounts that the enemy had retired from Palmyra, Hamilton and Williamston, and it was thought would go up the Chowan in transports.

We also learn that Gen. Whiting had been assigned to the command at Wilmington, and that Gen. Evan's brigade has been added to the force at Weldon.

The enemy we learn from various sources has taken possession of Greenville, Pitt county. One gunboat with a small force had arrived, and more reported coming. We hope they will soon be driven back.

GOOD FOR THE GOVERNOR.—We learn that Governor Vance said recently that he had determined that not another still should be run in the State during his term. He thinks as all other honest people do, that bread is better than whisky. Let speculation and extortion be put down, and let the people do their duty as the Governor is doing his, and we can neither be starved nor subjugated.

[illegible] GOVERNMENT.

[illegible], of Mississippi.

[illegible]

[illegible] H. STEPHENS, of Georgia.

Members of the Cabinet.

[illegible], of Louisiana, Secretary of State.
[illegible], of South-Carolina, Sec'y of the Trea.
[illegible], of Virginia, Secretary of War.
[illegible], of Florida, Secretary of the Navy.
[illegible], of Texas, Post Master General.
[illegible] WATTS, of Alabama, Attorney General.
[illegible], General-in-Chief.

[illegible] Congress.

[illegible]

ALABAMA.
[illegible]
[illegible]
ARKANSAS.
[illegible]
[illegible]
FLORIDA.
[illegible]
James [illegible] Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benj H Hill.
[illegible]
KENTUCKY.
H C Burnett,
Wm E Simms.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow,
T J Semmes.
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G Brown,
James Phelan.

MISSOURI.
John B Clark,
R S Peyton.
NORTH-CAROLINA.
George Davis,
W T Dortch.
SOUTH-CAROLINA.
[illegible]
James L Orr,
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C Haynes,
Gustavus A Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T Wigfall,
W S Oldham.
VIRGINIA.
R M T Hunter,
Wm B Preston.
Total number, 26.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.
Dist.
1. Thomas J Foster,
2. Wm R Smith,
3. John P Ralls,
4. J L M Curry,
5. Francis S Lyon,
6. [illegible]
7. David Clopton,
8. James L Pugh,
9. E S Dargan.
ARKANSAS.
1. Felix I Batson,
2. Grandison D Royster,
3. Augustus H Garland,
4. Thos B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
1. R B Hilton,
2. James B Dawkins.
GEORGIA.
1. Julian Hartridge,
2. Chas J Munnerlyn,
3. Hines Holt,
4. Augustus H Kenan,
5. David W Lewis,
6. Wm W Clark,
7. Robt P Trippe,
8. Lucius J Gartrell,
9. Hardy Strickland,
10. Augustus R Wright,
KENTUCKY.
1. G W Ewing,
2. E M Bruce,
3. H W Bruce,
4. Robt J Breckinridge,
5. John M Elliott,
6. —— Moore,
7. Henry E Reed,
8. T L Burnett,
9. J S Chrisman,
10. Geo B Hodge.
LOUISIANA.
1. Chas J Villere,
2. Chas M Conrad,
3. Duncan F Kenner,
4. Lucien J Dupre,
5. John F Lewis,
6. John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
1. J W Clapp,
2. Reuben Davis,
3. Israel Welch,
4. H C Chambers,
5. O R Singleton,
6. E Barksdale,
7. John J McRae.
MISSOURI.
1. W W Cook,
2. Thomas A Harris,
3. Casper W Bell,
4. A H Conrow,
5. Thos W Freeman,
6. Geo G Vest,
7. John Hyer.

NORTH-CAROLINA.
Dist.
1. W N H Smith,
2. Robt R Bridgers,
3. Owen R Kenan,
4. T D McDowell,
5. Thos S Ashe,
6. Archi'd H Arrington,
7. J R McLean,
8. William Lander,
9. B S Gaither,
10. A T Davidson.
SOUTH-CAROLINA.
1. John McQueen,
2. W Porcher Miles,
3. L M Ayer,
4. M L Bonham,
5. James Farrar,
6. W W Boyce.
TENNESSEE.
1. J T Heiskell,
2. W G Swann,
3. W H Tebbs,
4. E L Gardenshire,
5. H S Foote,
6. M P Gentry,
7. G W Jones,
8. Thomas Menees,
9. J D C Adkins,
10. John V Wright,
11. David M Currin.
TEXAS.
1. John Wilcox,
2. Claiborne C Herbert,
3. Peter W Gray,
4. F B Sexton,
5. Malcom D Graham,
6. Wm B Wright.
VIRGINIA.
1. M R H Garnett,
2. John R Chambliss,
3. James Lyons,
4. Roger A Pryor,
5. Thos S Bocock,
6. John Goode, Jr,
7. James P Holcombe,
8. D C DeJarnette,
9. William Smith,
10. Alex R Botelor,
11. John B Baldwin,
12. Walter R Staples,
13. Walter Preston,
14. Albert G Jenkins,
15. Robert Johnson,
16. Charles W Russell,
ARKANSAS.
1. G A Garland,
2. Jas M Patterson.
Total number, 107.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

We give below the list of Senators and Commoners elect to the next General Assembly as far as we have learned them. If any of our friends discover an error, they will oblige us by informing us.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W. H. Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D. McD. Lindsay.
Gates and Chowan—Mills L. Eure.
Hyde and Tyrrell—Charles McGlecse.
Northampton—Dr. W. S. Copeland.
Hertford—J. B. Slaughter.
Bertie—Capt. Thomas M. Garrett.
Martin and Washington—J. G. Carroway.
Halifax—Mason L. Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—Jesse H. Powell.
Pitt—Dr. E. J. Blount.
Beaufort—E. J. Warren.
Craven—Nathan Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr. M. F. Arrendell.
Greene and Lenoir—Edward Patrick.
New Hanover—Eli W. Hall.
Duplin—Dr. James G. Dickson.
Onslow—J. A. Murrill.
Bladen, Brunswick, &c.—Capt. J. W. Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—William B. Wright.
Sampson—Thomas I. Faison.
Wayne—Wm. K. Lane.
Johnston—C. B. Sanders.
Wake—J. P. H. Russ.
Nash—Capt. A. J. Taylor.
Franklin—Washington Harris.
Warren—Dr. T. J. Pitchford.
Granville—R. W. Lassiter.
Person—James Holeman.
Orange—Hon. William A. Graham.
Alamance and Randolph—Giles Mebane.
Chatham—William P. Taylor.
Moore and Montgomery—Calvin W. Wooley.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch.
Anson and Union—William C. Smith.
Guilford.—Peter Adams.
Caswell—Hon. Bedford Brown.
Rockingham—Gen. F. L. Simpson.
Mecklenburg—John A. Young.
Cabarrus and Stanly—J. W. Smith
Rowan and Davie—Dr. J. G. Ramsay.
Davidson—H. Adams.
Stokes and Forsythe—Col. James E. Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—Isaac Jarratt.
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—L. Q. Sharpe.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S. J. Neal.
Lincoln, Gaston, &c—James H. White.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—M. O. Dickerson.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—William M. Shipp.
Haywood, Macon, &c.—C. D. Smith.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, Dr E F Watson.
Alexander—Dr J M Carson.
Anson—Purdie Richardson, R H Burns.
Ashe—J M Gentry.
Bladen—J W Russ.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, Capt. W F Marsh.
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, James Bond.
Brunswick—Daniel L Russell.
Buncombe—John Burgin.
Burke—John Parks.
[illegible]
[illegible] no election held, on account of the presence of the enemy.
Caswell—[illegible], William Long.
Catawba—[illegible]
Chatham—[illegible], Lieut. W J Headen, M Q Waddell.
Cherokee—[illegible] H Bryson.
Chowan—Samuel C Bembury.
Cleaveland—David Beam, J R Logan.
Columbus—W M Baldwin.
Craven—[illegible], Richard Russell.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, Dr Jno. McCormick, Neill McKay.
Currituck—B M Baxter.
Davidson—Dr [illegible], Henry Walser.
Davie—[illegible] Howard.
Duplin—[illegible] Stanford, L W Hodges.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, Robert Bynum.
Forsythe—John P Nissen, Dr E Kerner.
Franklin—A W Pearce, jr.
Gaston—A W Davenport.
Granville—[illegible] Gilliam, Jas S Amis, Capt Eugene Grissom.
Greene—[illegible] H Best,
Guilford—[illegible] Sherwood, R W Glenn, W B Smith.
[illegible]
Halifax—Dr [illegible] H Davis.
Haywood—Dr S L Love.
Hertford—J. B. Vann.
Henderson—Alex Henry.
Hyde—[illegible] Mann.
Iredell—T A Allison, John Young.
Jackson—J Keener.
Johnston—Seth Woodall, W H Avera.
Jones—[illegible] Rhodes.
Lenoir—W [illegible].
Lincoln—A [illegible].
Macon—[illegible] M Lyle.
Madison—[illegible] Wallen.
Martin—James Robinson.
McDowell—Lt. W F Craig.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E G L Barringer.
Moore—Alexander Kelly.
Nash—Henry G Williams.
New Hanover—S J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—W W Peebles, Capt H Stansill.
Onslow—J H Foy.
Orange—John Berry, W. N. Patterson.
Pasquotank—Gen W F Mann.
Perquimans—Dr Jos H Riddick.
Person—Lt M D C Bumpass.
Pitt—C Perkins, B G Albritton.
Randolph—Jonathan Worth, M S Robbins.
Richmond—Lt Sanders M Ingram.
Robeson—Murdock McRae, Neill McNeill.
Rockingham—W I Gilliam, James Reynolds.
Rowan—F E Shober, N N Flemming.
Rutherford—A R Bryan, J B Carpenter.
Sampson—William Kirby, Thos H Holmes.
Stanly—Lafayette Greene.
Stokes—William Flynt.
Surry—Dr Joseph Hollingsworth.
Tyrrell—Eli Spruill.
Union—C Q Lemmonds.
Wake—William Laws, G H Alford, Daniel G Fowle.
Warren—Thomas I Judkins, Leonard Henderson.
Washington—(Same as in Carteret.)
Watauga—Wm. Horton.
Wayne—B B Rives, M K Crawford.
Wilkes—E M Wellborn, A H Hampton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—Lt. M D Young.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

ZEBULON B. VANCE, of Buncombe, Governor.
RICHARD H. BATTLE, Jr., of Anson, Private Secretary.
RUFUS H. PAGE, of Wake, Secretary of State.
DANIEL W. COURTS, of Rockingham, Public Treasurer.
WM. R. RICHARDSON, of Wake, Chief Clerk.
CURTIS H. BROGDEN, of Wayne, Comptroller.
D. W. BAIN, of Wake, Clerk.
O. H. PERRY, Librarian.

BOARD OF CLAIMS.

BARTHOLOMEW F. MOORE, of Wake, Chairman.
SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, of Orange
P. H. WINSTON, Jr., of Bertie.

SUPREME COURT.

RICHMOND M. PEARSON, of Yadkin, Chief Justice.
WM. H. BATTLE, of Orange, Associate Justice.
MATTHIAS E. MANLY, of Craven, Associate Justice.
WILLIAM A. JENKINS, of Warren, Attorney General.
HAMILTON C. JONES, of Rowan, Reporter.
EDMUND B. FREEMAN, of Wake, Clerk.
JAMES LITCHFORD, of Wake, Marshal.

At present, the sessions of the Supreme Court are held in the City of Raleigh once a year, commencing on the second Monday in June.

SUPERIOR COURT.

JUDGES.—John L. Bailey, of Buncombe; Romulus M. Saunders, of Wake; Robert R. Heath, of Chowan; George Howard, jr., of Wilson; James W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg; Robert S. French of Robeson; and John Kerr, of Caswell.

SOLICITORS.—Jesse J. Yeates, of Hertford, of 1st Circuit; William J. Houston, of Duplin 2d Circuit; Wm. A. Jenkins, of Warren, Attorney General, 3d Circuit; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, 4th Circuit; Robert Strange, of New Hanover, 5th Circuit; W. C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg. 6th Circuit; and Marcus Erwin, of Burke, 7th Circuit.

PAYMENT OF STATE BOUNTY DUE DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Executive Department, North-Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders,
No. 9.

THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS ARE PUBLISHED for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified the 22d day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of the enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is the next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify to the credibility of the witness, and the clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the production of the proper certificate under the seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proved by him as in others cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into or continued in service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General,

Nov. 11, 1862. 1—3t.

WANTED.

AN Intelligent reliable Negro Man is wanted for the balance of the year, for whom good wages will be paid. Apply at

Nov. 11. PROGRESS OFFICE.

HOUSE WANTED.

A Small Comfortable Dwelling, not too far from the capitol, is wanted for the balance of the present, and probably the whole of the next year. Any person having such a house, to rent will please make it known at PROGRESS OFFICE.

Nov. 11.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

[illegible], Clerk Superior Court; [illegible] Deputy.
J J [illegible], Clerk County Court.
R G Lewis, Clerk and Master in Equity.
W H High, Sheriff; [illegible] Deputies.
Hilliard [illegible], Register.
F J [illegible], Trustee.
—— Hunnecutt, [illegible]
Richard C Badger, Attorney.
Fendal Beves, L F Seagraves, [illegible]

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—W H Harrison; [illegible]
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward—W C Upchurch, [illegible] L Royster.
Middle Ward—R W Haywood, [illegible]
Western Ward—W H Tucker, [illegible]
City Treasurer—W C Upchurch.
Clerk to the [illegible]
[illegible] *City Constable* [illegible]
[illegible]
City Police—Wm C [illegible] Johnson, [illegible] Beves.
District Constable—— [illegible]
Sexton—Osborne Hall.

RAILROADS.

This [illegible] of the arrival and departure of the Mail [illegible] depot:

NORTH CAROLINA [illegible]

MAIL TRAIN—Arrives [illegible]

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Arrives [illegible] 6.00, a. m.

[illegible]

The accommodation train [illegible]

RALEIGH AND GASTON [illegible]

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves [illegible]

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—[illegible]

No accommodation train [illegible] and none arrives from Weldon [illegible]

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS, POST-OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL Opens daily at 6, p. m.
Eastern do do at 6, p. m.
Western " " " at 7, a. m.
Southern " " " at 6, p. m.
Fayetteville " " " at [illegible]
Eagle Rock Mail Opens on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12, m.
Carthage Mail Opens on Thursdays and Sundays at 7.00, a. m.
Roxboro' Mail Opens Wednesdays at 11, a. m.
Leachburg Mail opens Wednesdays at 12, m.
Summerville Mail Opens Fridays at 6, p. m.
Northern Mail Closes daily at 9, p. m.
Eastern " " " at 9, p. m.
Western " " " at 6, p. m.
Southern " " " at 6, p. m.
Fayetteville Mail Closes daily at 6, p. m.
Eagle Rock Mail Closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2, p. m.
Carthage Mail Closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4, p. m.
Roxboro' Mail Closes Wednesdays at 1, p. m.
Leachburg Mail Closes Wednesdays at 1, p. m.
Summerville Mail Closes Fridays at 7, a. m.

Office open for the delivery of Mail from 7, a. m., to 7.30, p. m., during the week. On Sunday, from 8 to 9, a. m., and from 6 to 7, p. m.

The public are requested to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

Nov. 11, 1862.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HILLSBORO' STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING PURCHASED THE PROPERTY IN THE City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Major Phillips, and known as "Phillips' Hotel," I have opened it for the accommodation of the public under the name and style of EXCHANGE HOTEL.

The extensive improvement now going on, and which will be completed as soon as possible—the erection of new buildings and the thorough overhauling and renovating of old ones—will render the Exchange convenient and comfortable; and the proprietor is determined that its management and internal arrangements shall be such as to compare favorably with the first class hotels of the country.

The table will be abundantly supplied with the best the market and the country affords, and no efforts or expense will be spared to render the house in every respect a comfortable home to its guests.

The Exchange is located on Hillsboro' street, some two hundred yards west of the Capitol.

Thirty to forty large and commodious rooms will be ready for occupation by the assembling of the Legislature.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Give us a call and we will endeavor to treat you well.

Omnibuses will be in attendence at the cars to convey passengers to and from the Exchange.

W. H. CUNINGGIM, Proprietor.
L. BRANSON, Superintendent.
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 11, 1862.

GRANGER HOUSE,
WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.
MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.
ATTACHED
One of the best Barber Shops.
[illegible] public may expect
GOOD FARE,
Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!
T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House.
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½, P. M.
GOING NORTH SUPPER [illegible].10, P. M.
MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge. Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had. An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

☞ Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.

☞ The Cars leave daily.

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE large brick Hotel [illegible] for sale, to embrace all the [illegible]. On the lot there are all necessary [illegible] excellent, never failing water, the best [illegible] lot in the town—a commodious brick [illegible] together with several other lots and houses [illegible] property is all [illegible] up-country residence would do well [illegible] the premises, as the undersigned [illegible] showing the property [illegible] vastly less than [illegible]

Possession given [illegible]

[illegible]

Nov. 4, 1862.

[illegible] TO THE PUBLIC.

[illegible] manner [illegible] by which the town of Newbern fell into the hands of the enemy on the 14th March last, is well remembered by the public [illegible] lost the entire material and stock [illegible] the *Daily Progress* establishment, as [illegible] other property that I possessed by that [illegible] publication of the paper, under my [illegible] was necessarily suspended. It will also be remembered by the patrons of the paper and the public that I published a *Card* in the press of [illegible] a few days after the suspension at Newbern, promising to start the paper at some eligible point as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made to do so, but a combination of unfavorable circumstances have prevented my doing so until the present time. When Newbern fell I was in very [illegible] health and in the Army, and being prostrated for several months I could do nothing towards reviving the paper. In July, however, I resigned my position in the Army, after being assured by Surgeons that I was physically unable to discharge camp or field duty, and since that time have been unceasing in my efforts to get the paper again under way.

[illegible] as to what course the *Progress* will pursue—what measures it will advocate or oppose, or with what party it will affiliate—would be perfectly superfluous here. What *The Daily Progress* was in Newbern, from September 1st, 1858, to March 13th 1862, it will be here—a bold and fearless *Independent Newspaper*. It will belong to no clique, or party, but will fearlessly discharge its duty to the public regardless of consequences.

My arrangements for publication in the City of Raleigh are, of course, not permanent: for when the war is over, or the enemy effectually driven out of Newbern, I shall return, with other wanderers, to my home to labor again for and among a people that I [illegible] more for than any other, and to whom I am affectionately attached by the most intimate social and business ties. The publication of the *Progress* will be continued here, probably, until the war is over, provided the Yankees do not again compel us to "change our base;" and I promise the public to exert whatever of talent and energy I possess to make it worthy of the approbation and patronage of the intelligence and refinement of the Metropolis and the people of the whole State.

As to the name of the paper, I think whatever of reputation or value that attaches to it is mine, and I shall not surrender it. The enemy have stolen and appropriated my presses, type, &c., but they cannot steal the name of the paper. The "*Newbern Daily Progress*," that they issue, is a bogus, illegitimate concern, and THE DAILY PROGRESS, issued by the original founder and proprietor, is the real and legitimate journal.

The Telegraphic and other arrangements which I have made, and shall make, will render the *Progress* equal to any of the Dailies of the Confederacy, and I solicit the scrutiny, criticism, and *patronage* of the public.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor.

Raleigh, Nov. 11, 1862.

Our Present Condition.

Our present condition is bad, in fact rather gloomy, but not so gloomy or desperate as it might be, and by no means such as to produce distrust or despondency. The horrors of the war which a ruthless invader has forced upon us will probably culminate during the coming spring, when, we doubt not, the final struggle for our homes, altars, and every thing that man holds dear, will take place, and if we remain a united people, relying upon God and our own strong arm for our deliverance, we are as sure to be free and independent as that night follows day.

The campaign in Virginia, as far as pitched battles are concerned, is over; and Richmond is safe from attack in front. On the coast we may expect to be annoyed, for the abolition government must make occasional demonstrations some where to appease the clamor for the "suppression of the rebellion," which comes up continually from all Lincoln's domains; but all the winter operations of the enemy on our seaboard will amount to but little, if our people but remain true to themselves and the great cause in which they are engaged. True, they may steal negroes and other property, and even possess more of our soil than they at present hold, but the great work of "conquering the rebellion" will be as distant to the Washington dynasty in the spring as now.

But meantime the tyranical North will drill and discipline its hireling hosts for the final onset, which, in our humble opinion, must inevitably take place before the opening of another summer. The new levies called for will not only be raised, but they will be equipped and placed in the field; and we must make preparations to meet them. We do not predicate this belief upon the letter of a distinguished clerical gentleman who has recently visited the North and given his observations and opinions to the press of the country, for we believe all that he says about the prosperity and confidence of the North to be sheer humbug; but we found our impressions upon our own knowledge of the fact that Lincoln has played his last card—has exasperated his people to the last stage of frenzy and desperation, and seeing that their all is at stake in regaining the rich treasures of the South, they have determined to make one [illegible] to subjugate us or destroy themselves.—And we must meet the issue, but how to do it is the question. We can only answer that we must rely [illegible] justice of our cause and the invincibility of [illegible] yield implicit obedience to and confidence in [illegible] and direction of the State and Confederate [illegible]. This is no time to find fault with [illegible] or to censure particular men, but [illegible] obedience and a zealous support [illegible] and given to all constituted [illegible] patriotic citizens. The government [illegible] may seem to neglect us, [illegible] remember that those who rule in civil [illegible] wield our vast armies in the field, [illegible]

[illegible] The people and our authorities [illegible] speculation; *press* speculators and extortioners into the army; *yield obedience to the demand* for an increase of our armies; furnish subsistence and clothing for our brave men in the field, and all will be well. The condition or "situation," is by no means desperate. The war may be long, but we shall ultimately be free, and the jewel is worth toiling and suffering for.

The Legislature.

This body will convene in this city, on Monday next, November 17th, and as it will contain some of the best talent in the State, we sincerely trust that they will come together in a spirit of harmony, actuated and moved solely by a patriotic love of country and a desire for the safety, welfare and prosperity of our people.

Let them, without unnecessary debate, proceed at once to the work before them and perform it with a dignity and calmness becoming the representatives of the people of a great State. Let them at once take the neccessary steps to enable the Governor to organize, from the militia, a force for the protection of our eastern counties. Let them *immediately* give succor to the distressed people of the East whose cry for help comes up on every breeze. That these people can all move, with bag and baggage, slaves, provisions, goods, chattels, &c., to the up country, is simply ridiculous. By such a course they would not only ruin and probably starve themselves, but would have to share the short rations of a people who already find it difficult to subsist as it is. True, we would advise those immediately on the seaboard, in the most exposed localities, to move their families and property at once, but the great mass of our citizens, east of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, *must be protected*; and this can be done, by the State, without any necessary clashing between the State and Confederate authorities. We doubt not but the Confederate government will do all it can for our coast, as it will for every exposed locality; but without diminishing our force in the main armies in Virginia and elsewhere, we can raise a force of several thousand men from the militia for service in the State, to co-operate with the general government in the protection of our eastern counties.

The people expect the Legislature to attend to this matter, and we hope it will be done without any unnecessary delay. The Convention could and ought to have done it, but did not.

Will You Help Us?

By the loss of Newbern we not only lost our office, our only means of making a living, but in our exile have left most of our patrons—subscribers, advertisers &c. in the enemies lines, or so near them that mail facilities are broken off and all business perfectly prostrated. We are thus not only cut off from the majority of our business income, but the bulk of what is due us is from persons that we have no means of reaching, and who would have no means of paying if we could; and hence, in our new enterprise here, we must open up new channels and look to new fields for patronage and support. In selecting a place to revive our paper we determined on Raleigh, because, from this central point, we have superior mail facilities, and a leading point at which to collect news from the army and elsewhere. Intending to toil night and day to make the paper worthy of patronage, may we not appeal to our personal friends in different parts of the State to assist us in securing, at once, a circulation that will at least save us from loss. We know that but little is to be expected in the way of gratuitous favors in these cold, selfish times, but we trust that our appeal may fall upon a ear, here and there, whose sympathetic cords may be touched, and who will be moved to embark in a work of true benevolence by placing the *Progress* in the hands of every man he can reach.

We risk all—what the Yankees have left us, and more—in the enterprise; and if we fail it shall not be for the want of energy and ceaseless toil. The expenses, however, attending the publication of a daily paper are heavy, and the issue can only be continued by their being met promptly. If you sympathise with us, then, give us an earnest of the faith *that is within you.*

To our Townsmen in Exile.

Newbernians, wherever you are, we greet you! We are not prepared to affirm that "misery loves company," but we have had abundant evidence in the last few months that distress and suffering increase our sympathies and affection and elevates and ennobles our nature. Whenever we meet a Newbernian, *now*, we feel that we have a friend in whom we can confide and to whom we can appeal for help and succor without being turned coldly away. Cheer up, noble townsmen. Your sufferings have been great but great shall be your reward; for when the sword is returned to the scabbard and the martial strain of the drum and fife shall no more call our heroic soldiers to carnage and death—when these devoted patriots shall have won our independence and returned to peaceful and quiet pursuits under their own vine and figtree—when peace shall reign throughout the land and war's dread strife shall resound no more in our ears—and the impartial historian shall spread the detailed facts of this war upon the historic page, *justice* will be done you.

Your homes have been made desolate and your property has been wrested from you; you have been sneered at and ridiculed by callous, heartless wretches, but when your trials, sufferings, sacrifices and labor for aid in behalf of the cause in which we're engaged are spread upon the page of the world's record, to be transmitted to your children and childrens' children, you will receive your reward.

Cheer up, and do not murmur at the *chilling sympathy* of which you have had so much and are likely to have an abundance more before you are permitted to return to your own dear homes. Remarkable for your own hospitality and liberality, you probably have expected too much. War is a great demoralizer, and these are times of great selfishness. Bear [illegible] by you as [illegible], only with additional [illegible] and loveliness, and altogether you will be [illegible] refined and elevated by the trials through which you have passed.

This war cannot last always, so let us live, [illegible] and hope; endeavor to act well our part in the great ordeal through which we are passing, and when the curtain falls upon the last act and the way becomes clear, we will hurry back to the old town to profit by the lessons of the past and form new plans for usefulness and greatness in the future.

From Gen. Lee's Command—Rumored Battle.

The Lynchburg *Republican* of Friday says:

We have a report by the Orange train last night to which we attach much credit, that a fight occurred on Monday last, near Berryville, in Clarke county, between a portion of our forces, under Gen. A. P. Hill, and the enemy, in which the latter were severely handled and forced to retreat.

From all we can gather of the reported battle, the movement on the part of the enemy appears to have been undertaken in the belief that the greater portion of our forces had been withdrawn from the neighborhood of Winchester, and they anticipated but slight opposition in their flank movement upon that place by way of Berryville. It is stated, however, that Gen. Lee was prepared for them, and Hill's division repulsed them with loss. It is stated that, after the fight, the enemy sent a flag of truce to Gen. Hill, requesting permission to bury their dead and provide for their wounded, which Gen. H. granted. This is taken as an evidence that their discomfiture was signal, and all our information, meagre and imperfect as it is, tends to the same conclusion. Details and full particulars of the fight will probably be received by to-night, which, we feel certain, will confirm the main fact, that the enemy were whipped badly.

Passengers by the train last night report that the Yankees are massing their forces in large numbers in Loudoun county, with the supposed design of intercepting General Lee's line of communication with Richmond, leaving open no other route than that by the Valley. This contingency has been foreseen and provided against, and if persisted in, the opinion is expressed a general engagement will be inevitable.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* of Saturday has the following:

Passengers by the Orange and Alexandria train last night, report a severe battle fought two or three days since, between our troops under command of Gen. A. P. Hill, and the abolition forces, between Winchester and Berryville. The abolitionists are reported to have been defeated and so badly whipped that they sent a flag of truce into our lines, asking permission to bury their dead. No estimate had been made of the loss on either side. Gen. Lee it was stated, had left Winchester for the scene of action. It was also stated, that our forces had fallen back from Warrenton. We have information relative to the movements of our army, which it would be imprudent to publish, but which indicates that a great battle may be near at hand.

In reference to affairs on the Potomac and in Northern Virginia, the *Dispatch* of Saturday says:

We have received intelligence of an engagement at Castleman's Ferry, on the Shenandoah river, in Clarke county. It seems that the enemy, whose main force is believed to have crossed the Potomac into Loudoun county, attempted to throw a large body of troops across the Shenandoah at the point designated, with the supposed intention of moving upon Winchester. Castleman's Ferry is on the direct road from Leesburg to Winchester, and about seventeen miles from the latter point, and about three miles distant from Snickersville, Loudoun county, which is just at the foot of the Blue Ridge. A brigade of General A. P. Hill's division guarded the Ferry on the West side of the river, and the Federal forces approached from the eastern or Loudoun side. When the enemy came within range our pieces were opened upon them, and a brisk artillery duel of three-fourths of an hour ensued, which resulted in the complete repulse of the Yankees. Singular to say, not a man on the Confederate side was injured, whilst the enemy's loss is known to have been about forty killed and nearly one hundred wounded. After the enemy retired, a flag of truce was sent in, requesting permission to remove their wounded and bury their dead.

On the Upper Potomac all was quiet, the only Yankee force known to be on the south side of the river is the garrison at Harper's Ferry. Our cavalry continue to picket at Charlestown and the neighborhood of Shepardstown.

There is a report that a portion of the cavalry of General Stuart attacked a body of the enemy's cavalry in the neighborhood of Warrenton on Wednesday, killing three, wounding some fifteen or sixteen, and taking seven or eight prisoners, several horses, and a considerable number of swords, carbines, and pistols, which the enemy divested themselves of in their flight. They were retreating when the assault upon them were made, and such was the spirit with which it was made that utter rout was the consequnce.

An officer of the Lee battery, writing from Winchester under date of November 3, says:

"We moved up here yesterday for forage, from Clarke county, where we spent one week. The Yankees are close upon us, having crossed from Loudoun through Snicker's Gap. We have skirmishing daily by A. P. Hill's forces and the enemy. We learn a small force of Yankees have moved up to Martinsburg, and incline this way."

The information with reference to the enemy's moving up to Martinsburg was incorrect at the date mentioned. We have advices from that neighborhood to the 5th, at which time all was quiet.

FROM NASHVILLE.—The Knoxville *Register* says Dr. B. F. Strader arrived yesterday from the vicinity of Nashville. He reports the abolitionists having been reinforced there by several Northwestern regiments. Andy Johnson is blowing about what he intends to do before he will surrender the city—he swears that he will not leave one stone standing upon another if he is compelled to evacuate it. A row had occurred between the negroes at work on the fortifications, a portion of whom had been clad in Confederate garments captured at Nashville. The negroes in Yankee clothes insulted the darkies in butternut duds, and hence the riot in which wooly heads and ebony skins suffered to a considerable extent. A great deal of clothing left in Nashville, when our troops evacuated it last winter found its way into loyal hands outside, and some of it has been recovered by Confederate agents.

MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS.—E. Steadman, agent of the Gwinnett Company, calls a meeting of manufacturers of the Confederacy, for the 17th November, in Atlanta, Ga. He states:

The families of our brother soldiers require that we should do our duty to them. A plan can be adopted by which the consumers can have the goods at factory prices. And unless we wish to continue the suffering of our women and children, we should take prompt action. We can keep the goods from falling into the hands of speculators.

[illegible] died on the 21st ult. at Beaufort, South Carolina, of yellow fever. He was a native of Kentucky, and graduated at West Point in the same class with Gen. Lee. Major-General J. B. Richardson, who was wounded in the battle of Antietam, died at Sharpsburg [illegible] of Vermont, and was considered one of the [illegible] in the United States army. He was the man who preferred charges against Col. Miles for bad conduct at the first battle of Bull Run. [illegible] died from wounds received at Harper's Ferry [illegible] wounded at Antietam [illegible] Gold in New York on Tuesday rose to 131[illegible] closed at 131[illegible]; Virginia 6's were quoted at 64. It was reported at Louisville on the 8th, that Bragg's army was at Murfreesboro', Tenn., and that 1,500 Confederate cavalry [illegible], Ky.

[illegible] RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS IN THE NORTH—NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY GONE [illegible]—[illegible] OF THE REPUBLICANS.

Elections were held on the 4th instant in the following States: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota, and Delaware. The returns published in the *Herald* of the 6th, show a most extraordinary change in the political condition of these States. In New York, Horatio Seymour, Dem., is elected; fifteen Democrats and three Republicans elected to Congress. In Massachusetts, Governor Andrews, Republican, is re-elected, and nine Republicans and one Democrat elected to Congress. In 182 towns Andrews gets 45,832, and Devens, Dem., 29,014. Andrews' majority will reach 26,000. The Legislature will be strongly Republican. In New Jersey, Joel Parker, Dem., is elected Governor, and the whole Democratic delegation to Congress is elected. A dispatch says: "the Democrats have swept the State." In Michigan, the Republican State ticket is elected by a majority of about 5,000. From Missouri there is little upon which to form an estimate. In four wards in St. Louis the vote for Congressmen stood: Blair, 1,9[illegible]; Knox, Proclamation Repub., 1,254; [illegible], Dem., 932. In Illinois, the returns from seventy towns Ingersoll, Rep., for Governor, 8,300 majority. In Wisconsin the State is hotly contested. The county of Milwaukie gives Brown, Dem., 4,700 majority over Potter, Rep. The friends of Brown claim his election without a doubt, but the Republicans claim that the returns from the balance of the district will elect Potter. Among the Democrats elected to Congress from New York city are Fernando Wood, his brother Benj. Wood, James Brooks, editor of the New York *Express*, and Erastus Corning. The New York *Herald*, commenting on the returns as far as received, says it may safely assure the extinguishment of the 100,000 Republican majority in New York, and the election of Horatio Seymour by a handsome majority. It then adds:

Nor have we any doubt that the Democratic Union conservative gain for Congress in New York, New Jersey and Illinois have secured the next House of Representatives against our disorganizing, disunion, abolition radicals by a substantial working majority. The conservative vote of this city has been so overwhelming that it has carried everything along with it for Congress identified with the popular demand for a change of men and measures at Washington, without stopping to discriminate upon the special merits or demerits of individual candidates. The one great paramount idea of an emphatic and impressive popular verdict against our corrupt and reckless abolition faction, which has undertaken to rule or ruin the nation, is the secret of the astonishing results of these elections.

Such is the meaning of these astounding manifestations from our loyal States, and from this imperial city, the head and front and main reliance of the Government in the prosecution of this great war for the Union. They do not mean that the war shall be ended in an ignominious and ruinous peace, involving a division of the Union into two independent confederacies, but that the war shall be prosecuted for the maintenance of the Union, and for nothing else; that the malign abolition influences which have brought defeats and disasters to our armies where we should otherwise have been crowned with victory, and that the radical Marplots, who in Congress and in the Cabinet, have caused the squandering of hundreds of millions of money and the needless sacrifice of thousands of our brave soldiers, shall be henceforth repudiated by President Lincoln. He is thus admonished by the people of our loyal States that his own sound and patriotic war policy, which they approved in 1861, they now reaffirm against our abolition fanatics.

But how is this new Congress to reach the legislation of the General Government in season for any practical good? Under the regular course of things the present Congress, which lasts till the 4th of March next, will pass all the legislative measures for the support and direction of the Executive Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864. The new Congress, unless specially convened by the President, does not meet till December, 1863, and in the interval we must have this rebellion crushed; for such is the voice of these late elections. How, then, is our new House of Representatives, fresh from the people, to give its counsels to the President in their behalf? We know of no better method than *an informal meeting of the members of the new Congress, after the fashion of the late Altoona conference of the Governors of our loyal States.* Accordingly, we suggest an informal meeting of the people's newly elected representatives, in order that they may agree upon a series of recommendations and declarations of the general policy which they believe would meet the cordial support of our loyal people. Let a meeting of this character be held in this city before the reassembling of Congress, and it may contribute much to aid the President in the recommendations of his annual message, and in the important work of a reconstruction of his Cabinet.

The State of New York has given the finishing blow to our radical Abolitionists at the ballot-boxes. They must now be removed into the back-ground. Their overthrow will revive the hopes of the Union men of the South, and, with the dispersion of the rebel army of Virginia, we may now expect a general Southern reaction in favor of the Union, which will speedily end this rebellion.

SCENES IN THE NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.

The Democracy of New York had a very gay time at Tammany Hall, Tuesday night, reading the election returns, which was performed by Capt. Rynders. The crowd—a very dense one—was addressed by John [illegible]

[illegible] At Mozart Hall [illegible] Mr. Brooks [illegible]

The Republicans held meetings in other parts of the city but we have not room for the proceedings. They were, however, rather dreary in the [illegible].

THE [illegible] OF ADVANCE ON [illegible] VIRGINIA.

The *Herald*, of the 8th, in its leading article, says the Federal army is making rapid advances into the different Gaps of the Blue Ridge heretofore held by the Confederates, and are now in possession of all of them as far as Ashby's Gap, which they are fronting. It adds:

Yesterday General Stahel, with a portion of Sigel's command, drove the enemy out of Thoroughfare Gap, and General Carl Schurz immediately occupied it. General Bayard's force meantime holds Aldie and all the country between that point and Sigel's front. Buckland Mills is also in our possession. Thus the rebels are pretty closely outflanked, hemmed in, and cut off from Richmond. General McClellan is fifty miles nearer the rebel capital than General Lee's army, and a vigorous movement—protected, of course, by a cautious attention to his rear—might at any moment put him in possession of that place. McClellan's left flank is therefore protected. Washington is [illegible] the rebels are kept [illegible] the line of the Rappahannock—the fords across which are said to be strongly fortified—and are gradually being pushed farther up the valley. At every step, therefore, McClellan approaches nearer to, and the rebel army moves further away from Richmond, with the mountain range separating the two forces. The fruits of McClellan's marvellous strategic powers are thus becoming more evident, and slowly, but surely, our army is moving onward to Richmond.

The danger against which McClellan has to guard is an attempt to push the rebel army in overwhelming force through one of the gaps in his rear. That danger, however, is doubtless fully anticipated, and he plunges through the mountains securely held. Another raid of the rebel army back into Maryland is improbable, and is, perhaps, rendered impossible. The expected fight for the possession of Ashby's Gap may bring on a general engagement, and in that case we have nothing to fear, as our army is reported in better condition than it ever was before, with the exception of a lack of sufficient cavalry, which are not needed to win a battle however, as for scouring the country, watching the enemy, making reconnoissances, and protecting the rear from guerrilla or other tantalizing raids during the advance.

MINISTERS ARRESTED FOR NOT PRAYING FOR LINCOLN.

The United States steamer Cahawba arrived at New York on Tuesday from New Orleans, having on board the Rev. Messrs. Leacock, Goodrich and Fulton, pastors of Episcopal Churches in New Orleans, who were sent to New York for refusing to pray for the President of the United States.

A MOVEMENT TO BE MADE IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

The New York *Herald*, noticing the arrival of the steamer George Peabody from Beaufort, North-Carolina, says:

The George Peabody brings news of an important military and naval movement in North-Carolina, which movement will doubtless have been successful by this time. As we have, however, not received any definite information that the forces had even reached their destination, we deem it advisable at present to refrain from giving the details of the movement. Suffice it to say that all appears to work well.

The above no doubt refers to the demonstrations made during the past few days on the Roanoke River.

Raid on Fredericksburg.

Of the raid on Fredericksburg, mentioned under telegraphic head, the *Dispatch* of yesterday has the following article:

We have very little later intelligence of operations in Northern Virginia. So far as we are informed, indications seem to justify the conclusion that an advance of the enemy is contemplated. It is said that the corps of the Dutch General Sigel crossed the Rappahannock river on Friday night last. Considerable skirmishing has occurred within the last two or three days in the vicinity of Warrenton.

We have intelligence of a Yankee raid upon the town of Fredericksburg. Mr. E. H. Mullen, who left the town after our own troops had retired, and while the enemy were still in possession, has furnished us with the following account of the raid:

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning the enemy's cavalry, supposed to number some three or four hundred, crossed the river at Falmouth, and dashed into the town, through Commerce, Main and Princess Anne streets. Our forces in the town consisted of four companies of cavalry, under Lt. Col. Critcher, and two companies of the Chesterfield cavalry, of Col. Ball's command. Col. Critcher, with his force, was quartered at the hospital building, near the railroad. The enemy seemed to be fully aware of his position, and at once charged his camp, capturing about twenty-five or thirty of his men. The remainder of his force made their escape, and afterwards formed on the outskirts of the town, where a fight ensued, the Yankees attacking them. Meantime the two companies of the Chesapeake cavalry, under Lieut. Welford Corbin, made a dash upon the guard who had Colonel C.'s men in charge, and succeeded in releasing nearly all of them, besides capturing a Yankee Captain and three privates. In these two skirmishes Mr. M. thinks we had two men killed and one or two wounded. The Yankees had six or seven killed and as many wounded. The Yankees captured state that their forces in the neighborhood consisted of an Ohio and an Indiana regiment of cavalry, in all numbering about 1,400 men.

It will be perceived by the dispatch of the Associated Press, received at 9 o'clock last night, that the town has been evacuated by the enemy, and that the statement of numbers does not by any means correspond with those given by our informant.

MEAN TO FIGHT.—The Charleston *Courier* says that Gen. Beauregard has ordered all non-combattants to leave the city. This looks like work.